

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

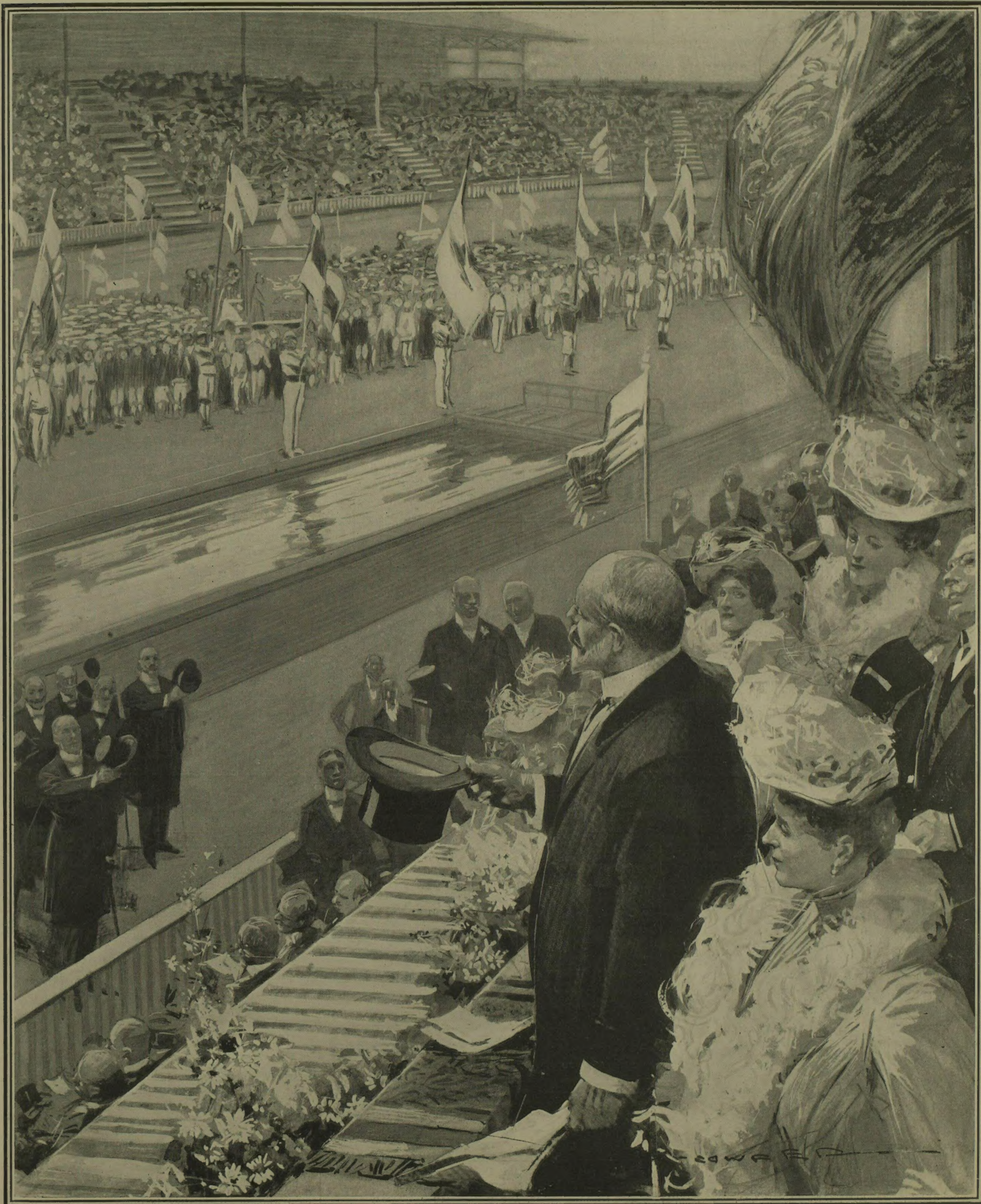
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SIXPENCE.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE FOURTH MODERN OLYMPIAD: THE KING OPENING THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE STADIUM.

After the parade of the athletes of all nations Lord Desborough advanced to the front of the royal box and asked his Majesty the King to declare the games open. The King replied: "I declare the Olympic Games of London open," and the announcement was cheered to the echo by the athletes in the Stadium.

THE CONQUEROR'S LANDING-PLACE A PAGEANT-GROUND: PEVENSEY'S HISTORY IN LIVING PICTURES.



1. CHARACTERS IN THE DEFENCE OF PEVENSEY CASTLE BY LADY JOAN PELHAM.

2. A LADY OF THE PAGEANT.

3. MR. AND MRS. CHARLES EDGAR HOCHSTETLER AS SIR EDWARD AND LADY JANE LE SERGEANT IN THE PAVANE. MR. HOCHSTETLER IS THE ONLY AMERICAN IN THE PAGEANT.

4. A NUN IN THE SIXTH EPISODE.

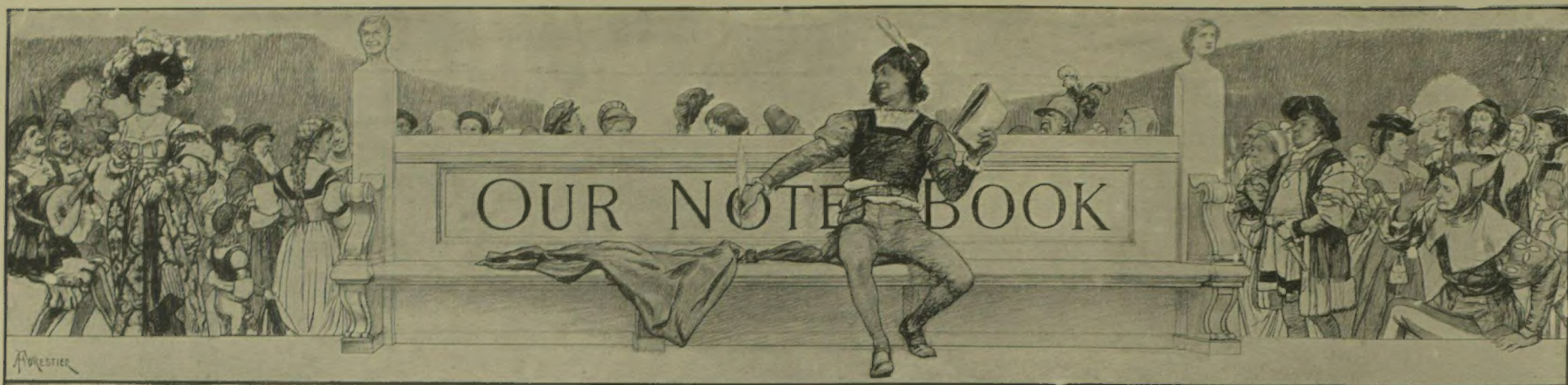
5. MRS. OXENHAM AS LADY CHARLEMONT IN THE ELIZABETHAN EPISODE.

6. THE EPISODE OF THE DRUIDS.

7. A KNIGHT IN THE SIXTH EPISODE.

8. THE SMUGGLING EPISODE.

Pevensey Pageant begins with a symbolical prologue, and then descends to serious history. The episodes are the coming of the Romans; the sack of Anderida by Ælla; the coming of Christianity; the landing of William the Conqueror, Bishop Odo besieged in Pevensey Castle; the defence of Pevensey Castle by Lady Joan Pelham; Merry Andrew Borde at Pevensey; Pevensey prepares to resist the Spanish Armada. The last episode is a tale of smuggling days, and then follow a dance and the concluding procession.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY LANKESTER.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ABOUT American politics people like myself can only conjecture; we cannot be certain even that we know what the whole thing is about. Still, my conjectures may interest Englishmen, and might positively amuse Americans. And I am moved to offer them by two accidental circumstances: first, that in the middle of my article last week there was a large photograph of the late Joel Chandler Harris (the author of the famous "Uncle Remus"), which reminded me that I had meant to write about him; the other is the uproarious nomination of Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate. The two things are not without kinship; for Chandler Harris may be said to be a survival of the old Southern civilisation which waged the great war, while Mr. Bryan represents the new form of the political tradition which still holds the Southern States. "Uncle Remus" is quite as important for one aspect as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for the other.

This peculiar value of "Uncle Remus" necessitates a somewhat difficult explanation. Slavery, the owning of a man's body as one owns a tool, is to me intrinsically immoral; therefore, I suppose that at any stage of the old struggle I should have been in favour of emancipation, as indeed were many distinguished Southerners. But it is always interesting to trace the obscure weaknesses which trip up such just and obvious attitudes. Now there is about all ideas of emancipation or enlightenment, all preaching of freedom to the captive or giving sight to the blind, a certain recurring perplexity or peril. And it is this: that the emancipator generally means one who brings his own special type of emancipation. The man bringing light brings his own special patent electric-light, and puts out all the previous candles. When we set the poor man free, it nearly always means that we set him free to learn from us. It ought to mean sometimes that we set him free to teach us. But we should be rather startled if he tried it on.

There are many cases of this emancipation meaning a new livery and a new subordination. For instance, if the people of India were to rebel successfully tomorrow and set up a Republic ringed round with Radical newspapers, it would be called the defeat of England. But it would really be the complete victory of England and English methods after a struggle of two hundred years. It would be called the victory of the Indian; but it would really be the final disappearance of the Indian tradition from India. Whether the English King governs as an Eastern despot, or the Eastern people govern as Western democrats, it is alike in neglect of any such idea as that the original and genuine India has anything particular to teach. I do not know how much good there ever was in the dreamy and unworldly India; I only say that whatever there was is as much obliterated by an Indian Radical as by an English Tory.

An even stronger case is that of the modern fight about female claims. They call the outbreaks of the Suffragettes a triumph for woman. But they are not. They are a triumph for man—for the original male point of view. This is not a movement of Feminism, but a movement of Masculinism. It is the complete victory of man over woman; of male logic over female common-sense. From the beginning of the world, in every cavern, in every wigwam, at every tea-table, there have been two points of view waging an amicable but incessant war and making up between them the dangerous romance called marriage. There has been the view that abstract rights must be asserted, logic

chopped to the last straw, the invisible canons of club or Parliament kept inviolate, intellectual fairness eaten for its own sake like a food, quibbles taken seriously and the rules of the game considered with a grave face—there has been, in short, the man's point of view. And there has been the other point of view—that fruit is the only test, that happiness and unhappiness are unanswerable, that the only wit that scores is mother wit, that the only rule that works is rule of thumb, that it does not matter a dump whether one has privilege so long as one has power; and above all that the serious good a man does is in the fish he catches or the field he ploughs, and that all other things he does, from Parliament to polo, are the games of a school-boy. That has been in the crushing majority of cases the point of view of the woman.

unemancipated thing. And it was this answer that Chandler Harris, in a manner, raised in "Uncle Remus" in connection with the problem of the negro. The ordinary Abolitionist, the ordinary Northern idealist, preached generosity to the blacks, saying, "We will give the negro liberty; we will give the negro light; we will give the negro education." Chandler Harris in "Uncle Remus" gave an indirect, unexpected, yet strangely forcible answer. He did not say—"I will give the negro whips and chains if he is mutinous," or, "I will give him a better light and liberty if he is good." He said—"This is what the negro has *given me*. You talk of educating the slave; this is how the slave educated me. He taught me the primal culture of humanity, the ancient and elvish wisdom without which all other learning is priggishness, the tales which from the beginning our Mother Earth has told to all her children at night. The negro has given something to the South and I will give it to the North."

Curiously enough, the slave, Uncle Remus, in revealing the root of humanity, revealed also the root of democracy. As always happens with evil things, the arguments of slavery are worse than slavery itself. And for slavery (an institution undoubtedly on the increase in the modern world) one of the principal arguments is this: that the original life of the earth is a life of conscious aristocracy. "Uncle Remus" struck a heavier blow at this defence of slavery than "Uncle Tom" struck at all the others. For the Uncle Remus stories reveal, what all real folklore reveals, that this cool superiority of one section of life over another has never been known among men, and probably never known among birds, beasts, or fishes. You may well say that scientific men discovered the Struggle for Life. They did indeed discover it. It had never been known until they came. It had never existed until they discovered it. It is certain that no man ever felt as if he were a man struggling for life in a pitiless universe. It is highly probable (I should say) that no bird or beast ever felt like that. Certainly the beasts do not behave as if they took that view. The birds do not sing as if they held that philosophy. But the best argument of all is from the really primitive and powerful legends of humanity. Whenever we can get at so much as the

echo of what negroes or Red Indians really feel, we find that they feel original equality. Men think primarily of men as equal. Nay, they think primarily of animals as equal: there are the tales of Uncle Remus to prove it. All the modern phrases about the cruel castes in nature can be most effectually answered in one vigorous and contemptuous syllable, "Brer!" It is a syllable well adapted for an expression of scorn at public meetings, like the "Grrrr!" at the beginning of Browning's poem. But the word "Brer" (which I need hardly say means Brother, and is the title of all animals in "Uncle Remus"), is a solid symbol of the attitude of mind with which all real primitive thought begins. It begins with Brother Fox and Brother Rabbit. It is no answer to say that the Fox tries to eat the Rabbit, and the Rabbit succeeds in cheating the Fox. That is sin; that is vice, violence, bullying, swindling; but it is not inequality. They start as equal, because they start as brothers. They start as brothers, but brothers occasionally quarrel. The first brothers on the earth quarrelled and left a living legend of murder, but not in any sense a legend of aristocracy. Abel, even when he was dead, was quite equal to Cain.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE PRIZE FOR THE MARATHON RACE: THE MESSENGER BEARING THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY AT MARATHON.

There is a very strong case for it, and, though I am naturally in the other camp myself, I like to see the female flag flying. But the female flag has been hauled down. The Suffragettes have surrendered the fortress of their sex; they have come into our camp in complete surrender, admitting that we men have always been right and the women always wrong; that we were right on insisting on the abstractions of the pot-house and the Parliament, and that they were wrong in laughing at them. Just as an Eastern newspaper is a victory of Western methods, so the Feminist movement is a surrender to the masculine intelligence.

Now I have taken these two cases at random because they have in them the same predominant truth. People say, "Let women have what men have got"; but one might reply, "Rather let us ask what women have that men have not got." The Indian Nationalist says, "We will have what the English have." But he would be more of a Nationalist if he said, "We will have what the English will never have." There is, I repeat, in all idea of emancipation this more doubtful idea of emancipation always coming from outside, and taking no account of the good already flowing from the emancipated or

ARTISTIC, SPORTING, ACADEMIC, AND ROYAL THEMES.

Miss Duncan.



Photos, Topical.

MISS ISADORA DUNCAN'S SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL DANCING: THE CHILDREN IN GREEK WALKING-DRESS.

Miss Isadora Duncan, whose classical dances at the Duke of York's Theatre are delighting intelligent Londoners, is here photographed with her little pupils in Paris. When the children take outdoor exercise they wear Greek costume and sandals.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

DOGS NEW TO ENGLAND: PYRENEAN PUPPIES.

At the Ladies' Kennel Association, Mrs. Van Ness exhibited a pen of five Pyrenean puppies and their mother. The breed has been introduced into England for the first time.



Photo, Topical.

AN ACADEMY WHERE THERE ARE NO REJECTIONS: THE ALLIED ARTISTS' SHOW.

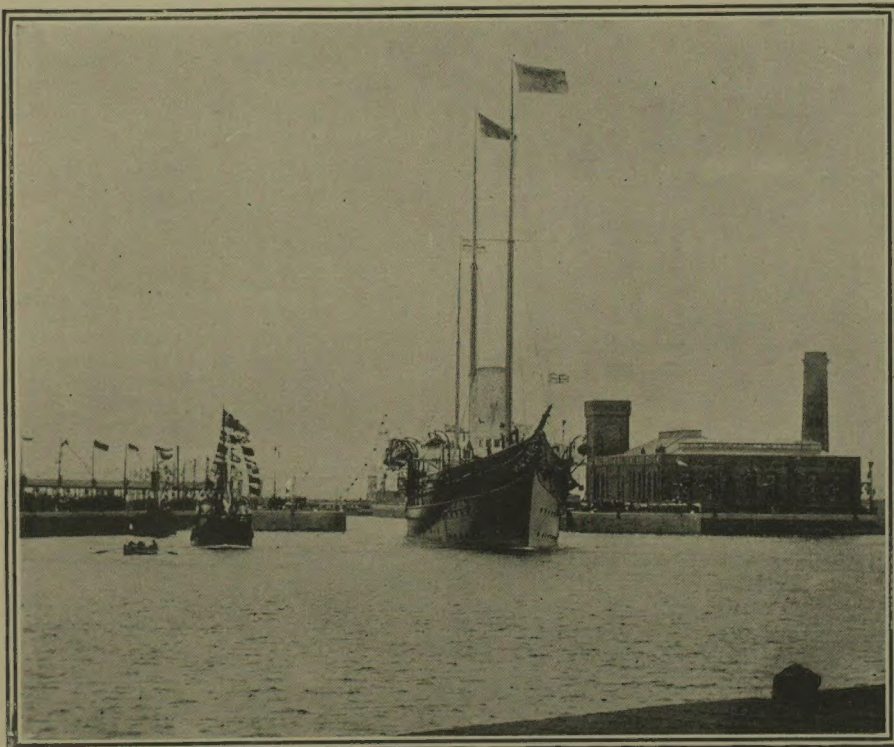
The Association of Allied Artists asks its members to pay an annual subscription, and, in return for it, allows them the privilege of exhibiting what they take to be their best work. The first exhibition of the Association of Allied Artists is now being held at the Albert Hall.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

LORD MORLEY INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR OF MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

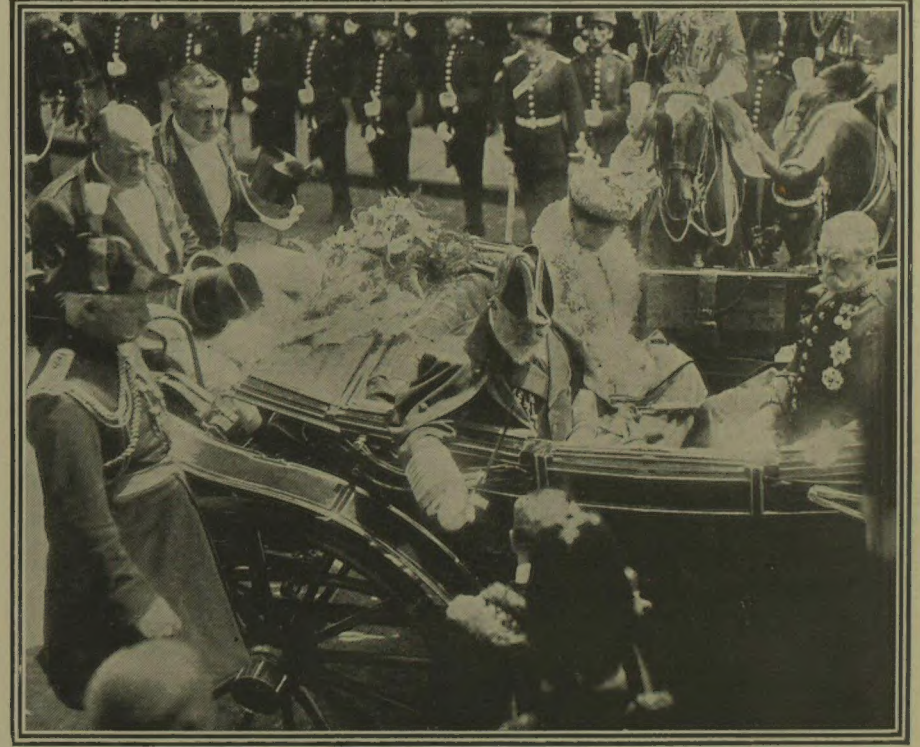
Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Secretary of State for India, was installed as third Chancellor of Victoria University, Manchester, last week. He follows Earl Spencer and the late Duke of Devonshire.



THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING THE NEW DOCK.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EDWARD DOCK AT BRISTOL: THE KING'S HONOUR TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Princess Victoria reached Bristol in the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" on Wednesday night, and anchored in the entrance to the new dock at Avonmouth. Sir Edward Burnet James, who received the honour of knighthood, has twice been Lord Mayor of Bristol. His wife is a daughter of Sir George Edwards, who was Mayor of Bristol when the Avonmouth Dock was opened in 1877.



Graphic Photo, Union.

THE LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL KNIGHTED BY THE KING.

THE DIVERSE COSTUMES OF THE WORLD'S ATHLETES AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.



THE UNITED KINGDOM TEAM.



THE AUSTRALASIAN TEAM.

"World's News" continued.]

through its final stages during the next few days, and a small part of the Licensing Bill is also to be passed this month.

Labour and the Garden Party. Labour Members and Royal Garden Parties do not go well together, and yet when one is separated from the other there is trouble. If a Labour Member attends such a function he is liable to be heckled by his faithful constituents, while, if he does not receive an invitation, indignation meetings are held on his behalf throughout an indignant and outraged constituency. In view of the recent finding of the Royal Commission we are inclined to think that if



THE CANADIAN TEAM.

his suggestion that he will not trouble about it if the Lord Chamberlain assures him that an invitation was not sent because of its non-acceptance in the past.

Opening of the Olympic Games. On Monday last King Edward declared the Olympic Games of London open. The occasion was memorable, two thousand of the finest athletes of the world helping to inaugurate the fourth modern Olympiad. On the Monday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece were among the early arrivals in the royal enclosure; they were followed by



THE SENSATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES: THE WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF PHYSICAL DRILL BY DANISH GIRLS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION; THE OTHERS ON THIS PAGE BY HALFTONES.

a policeman's life is not a happy one, a Labour Member's is more arduous still. Mr. Keir Hardie, one of the three Members of Parliament who remained more or less disconsolate outside the gates of Windsor, has addressed his constituents, and said that, although he does not go to Royal Garden Parties, an invitation should be sent. At the same time, he will not withhold his protest should King Edward pay official visits to potentates to whom the Labour Party takes exception. Mr Hardie referred to the case of Mr. Ponsonby, successor to the late Premier in Parliament, who also was not invited to Windsor. Apparently the electors of Merthyr are quite satisfied with their member's attitude towards an unfortunate incident, and with



THE SWEDISH TEAM.

the Prince and Princess of Wales, with two of their sons, and then King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria arrived in a landau drawn by four horses. On the appearance of their Majesties in the royal box the National Anthem was played and the Royal Standard unfurled. The representatives of the nations faced the royal box in the following order: Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Denmark, Italy, France, Germany, Australasia, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, South Africa, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The contests were highly interesting. On Monday evening, about one thousand persons connected with the Olympic Games attended a reception given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.



THE FRENCH TEAM.

A
VOTIVE
VASE
OF

MODERN
OLYMPIC
COMPETITORS



1. E.H. MONTAGUE (ENGLAND)
400 METRES RACE.
2. VOIGHT (ENGLAND)
5 MILES RACE.
3. J. P. GEORGE (ENGLAND)
200 METRES RACE.
4. ROBINSON (AMERICA)
100 METRES RACE.
5. T.H. JUST (ENGLAND)
800 METRES RACE.
6. W.C. GILBERT (AMERICA) POLE JUMP.
7. J.A. RECTOR (AMERICA)
100 METRES RACE.
8. MARTIN SHERIDAN (AMERICA) DISCUS
(ATHENIAN STYLE) & STANDING & HIGH JUMP.
9. FLANAGAN (AMERICA)
THROWING THE HAMMER.
10. J.B. TAYLOR (AMERICA)
400 METRES RACE.
11. G.E. LARVER (ENGLAND)
2 MILES WALK.
12. L. TEWANIMA (AMERICA)
MARATHON RACE.
13. G.B. DENSHAM (ENGLAND)
LONG DISTANCE HURDLES.
14. J.D. LIGHTBODY (AMERICA)
800 METRES RACE.

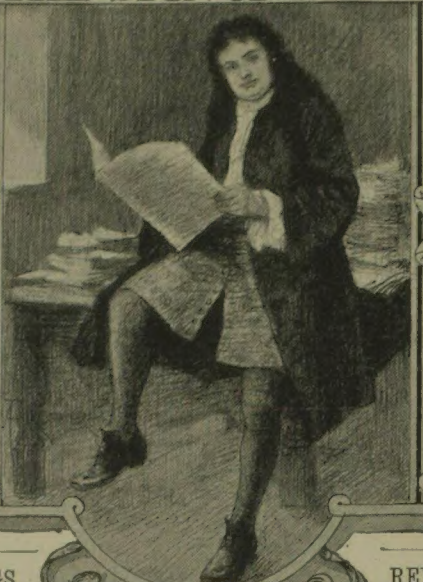
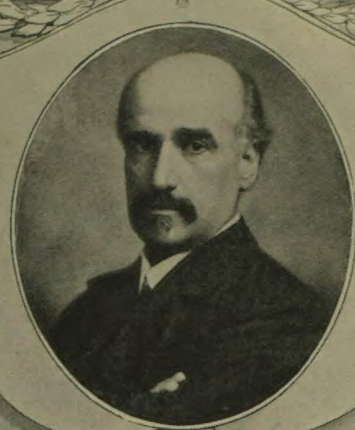
15. CARTMELL (AMERICA)
200 METRES RACE.
16. W. HALSWELL (ENGLAND)
400 METRES RACE.
17. R.C. EWRY (AMERICA)
STANDING BROAD & HIGH JUMP.
18. K. POWELL (ENGLAND)
HURDLES.
19. J.W. MORTON (ENGLAND)
100 METRES RACE.
20. C.M. DANIELLS (AMERICA)
100 YARDS SWIMMING.
21. A. DUNCAN (ENGLAND)
MARATHON RACE.
22. BOUHAG (AMERICA)
WALKING.
23. RALPH ROSE (AMERICA)
PUTTING THE WEIGHT.
24. S.P. GILLIS (AMERICA)
THROWING THE HAMMER.
25. H.A. WILSON (ENGLAND)
1500 METRES RACE.
26. R. KERR (CANADA)
100 METRES RACE.
27. DUFFEY (SOUTH AFRICA)
100 METRES RACE.
28. HUSSEY (ENGLAND) HURDLES.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



FATHER BENSON,

Whose "St. Thomas of Canterbury" is one of the books of the hour.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR RICHARD STEELE
1672-1729

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON,

Who has just published his new poem, "Mammon and his Message."
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON VAGUE AND WONDROUS THINGS

REVEALED TO DILIGENT READERS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

PEOPLE who read the newspapers steadily, and read them whole (as the moral Sophocles contemplated existence), know a great many things which are hidden from the wise and learned. Thus, ladies inform me that some remarkable documents have been found in an old tower at Rouen. They don't know what the papers are, or why they are important, and I am unable to learn anything about them from scientific sources.

Again, there is in circulation a vague but wondrous legend about Glastonbury Abbey. Usually it takes this shape: For forty years people had been dreaming that the Holy Grail is concealed upon the premises. What the Holy Grail was nobody knows. Some maintain that it was a magical cauldron, known in Celtic fairy tales; the contents provided supplies for whole armies, and greatly simplified military problems. Others say that the Grail was an article of church plate, lately the property of St. Joseph of Arimathea, who emigrated to Glastonbury.

The legend, as it reaches me, next avers that someone dreamed that the object was buried under a tree, or lay at the bottom of a well. It was dug up, and a person who says that he saw it declares that it was made of glass, not very good glass, and he dates it, at earliest, in the fourteenth century A.D. If so, it is neither a Celtic cauldron nor a piece of ecclesiastical plate. Like the flies in amber—

The thing itself is neither rich nor rare,
We wonder how the dickens it got there!

One informant says that the glass is Venetian, another that it is Phœnician, a relic of the architects of Stone-

henge. If so, it may be of the fourteenth century B.C., not A.D.

Next, one is told that Glastonbury has been bought for the Church of England by a Pan-Anglican subscription. That I can hardly believe, for I have not been asked to subscribe. This legend avers that a female American multi-millionaire started for the sale, meaning to purchase Glastonbury for the Smithsonian Institute. But Providence caused railway delays, motor accidents, and a recalcitrant cab-horse to intervene, so that the wealthy lady arrived just in time to hear Glastonbury knocked down to an eminent clerical bidder.

Whether the Glastonbury lake-dwelling, or crannog, was included in the bargain I cannot learn. This is very irritating, as, no doubt, such an ancient site as Glastonbury must yield curious results to the excavators.

In the meantime, it would clearly be good business to form a Syndicate and buy up all the cottages of

literary interest, the cottages where eminent poets and other men of genius were born, or which they rented and used for the purposes of avoiding their creditors, and writing poems in, or inventing steam or the electric telegraph.

The cottage where Mungo Park was born looked cheap when I saw it last, having no roof, in which it resembled the cottage of Rob Roy, the cottage where Prince Charlie passed his first night on British soil (very uncomfortably), the cottage where James Watt watched the boiling kettle, the birthplace of Highland Mary, and many other cottages.

I am best acquainted with Scottish cottage property, but there is the cottage where Stephen Duck was born, and there must be Bunyan cottages, and plenty of others. The Syndicate would get in "on the ground floor," and unload at a heavy premium to collectors. Shelley cottages must be plentiful, and ought to be snapped up for a song. I do not mean, as promoter, to join the company till shares

have been allotted, for that appears to be the usual etiquette—or perhaps it is a merely superstitious practice, like bowling underhand slows in a Gentlemen versus Players match.

The attention of philologists is called to a curious problem. I have always been puzzled by our monosyllabic river names, such as Cher, Ver, and Ure. They do not seem to be Celtic or Teutonic, so what are they? The people who gave such names to rivers must have been widespread in Western Europe, for we have the French Eure, Cher, and Var, and the Spanish Ter.

A river name, in Gaelic, usually means "water," and no more, like Avon, Teviot, I think, and so on; or "noisy water," like Yarrow. Drayton's "roaring Yarty," and, I daresay, names in Jar, like Jardanus, for Yar and Jar are the same sound. But what are Ter, Ver, Cher (Cherwell), Var, and so on?

The people who gave such names were probably in Europe before the Celts, who gave most of our river names, but kept on these old ones. With an Ordnance map, and a working knowledge of Basque, Finnish, Magyar, and Etruscan, a learned person might make discoveries.

In the meantime, practically, our rivers are in the usual state in "sooky July," as they say in the North. Fishing by daylight is a vain thing: the trout are asleep, and only take the fly at an uncertain hour after night-fall. It is dull work fishing in the dark, and usually ends in a ducking at least—perhaps in a drowning.



ONE OF TWO CONFRONTING HORSES:
AN IVORY RELIEF FROM THE NINTH CENTURY B.C. SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA.



FROM THE NINTH CENTURY B.C. SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA.
A SPHINX IN TERRA-COTTA.

doubtless connected; indeed, it was the position of the altar that induced Mr. Dawkins to search for the temple on the spot where he found it. The site has been singularly rich in votive offerings. An enormous horde of little lead figurines, perhaps 10,000 in number, bronze brooches and ornaments, and carved ivories were among these. Perhaps the most remarkable discovery was a series of painted terracotta masks, apparently copies of some that were worn in dramatic representations in honour of the goddess. Some of these are modelled with extraordinary vigour and freshness, and, for archaic art, their naturalism is without precedent.



A RELIC OF THE EARLY ORGIASTIC WORSHIP OF ARTEMIS: A MASK FOR DANCERS AT THE SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA AT SPARTA.
Photographs by the British School at Athens.



ONE OF TWO CONFRONTING HORSES



FROM THE PRECINCT OF THE NINTH CENTURY B.C. SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA: AN IVORY RELIEF.



THE HEAD OF A DIVINITY: FROM THE SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA AT SPARTA, THE CRADLE OF GREEK PHYSICAL CULTURE.



FROM THE CRADLE OF GREEK PHYSICAL CULTURE: A SWAN IN RELIEF ON IVORY FROM THE NINTH CENTURY B.C. SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA.



FROM THE CRADLE OF THE GREEK ATHLETIC IDEAL: THE HEAD OF A DIVINITY IN IVORY, FOUND AT THE SHRINE OF ARTEMIS ORTHIA.

THE REAL OLYMPIA: RELICS OF THE GREAT GREEK ATHLETIC GAMES.



1. WHERE THE ANCIENT ATHLETES, JUDGES, AND HERALDS ENTERED THE STADIUM: THE PRIVATE TUNNEL LEADING FROM THE ALTIS AT OLYMPIA.
2. ANCIENT WRESTLERS.
3. THE STARTING MARKS FOR THE OLYMPIC RUNNERS: GROOVES IN THE STONE SILLS AT THE ENDS OF THE OLYMPIC COURSE.
4. THE FAMOUS STATUE OF A BOXER IN THE VATICAN MUSEUM.

5. THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC WRESTLERS' FOOTHOLD: GROOVES IN THE STONE FLOOR OF THE GYMNASIUM.
6. ANCIENT METHOD OF STARTING A FOOT-RACE; FROM A VASE OF 400 B.C.
7. THE FOOT-RACE; FROM A VASE OF THE 4TH CENTURY A.D.
8. THE LANSOWNE BOXER: THE FAMOUS STATUE IN LANSOWNE HOUSE. NOTE THE FORMIDABLE GLOVES.
9. WHERE THE OLYMPIC ATHLETES PRACTISED IN BAD WEATHER: THE PORTICOES OF THE GREAT GYMNASIUM.

10. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ATHLETIC STATUES OF ANTIQUITY: THE DISCOBOLUS OF MYRON. THE HEAD IS WRONGLY RESTORED AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN LOOKING TOWARDS THE DISC.
 11. THE THRESHOLD OF THE STADIUM AT OLYMPIA: BESIDE THE TREE WAS THE STARTING POINT.
- A AND B. COINS OF ELIS COMMEMORATING OLYMPIC VICTORS, C, D, E, AND F. COINS OF COS WITH OLYMPIC VICTORS, AND TRIPODS.

Photographs 1, 3, 5, 9, and 11, by Johnson; 2, by Mansell; 4, by Anderson; and the rest by Marie Léon, except the Coins, which are by Sport and General.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



CAN INSECTS REASON? THE WOOD-BORING WASP'S LEAP FOR ITS PREY.

derived from the Greek "many-footed," was applied indiscriminately by naturalists to animals which possessed several appendages such as might with some degree of license be denominated "feet." A sea anemone and coral animal, each possessing a circle of tentacles around the mouth, were thus dubbed "polypes," equally with the cuttle-fishes, of which class the octopus is a familiar example, these creatures certainly exhibiting arms or "feet," provided with suckers, surrounding the head. But the name was also applied to lower creatures as well, and in particular it came to designate the *Hydras* or "fresh-water polypes," as they are still called, by way of distinguishing them from marine forms. I do not suppose the term is used in modern zoology save in connection with the hydra and other members of its order. Naturalists have ascended from the general to the special, and find it much more convenient to designate each animal or group by its specific name.

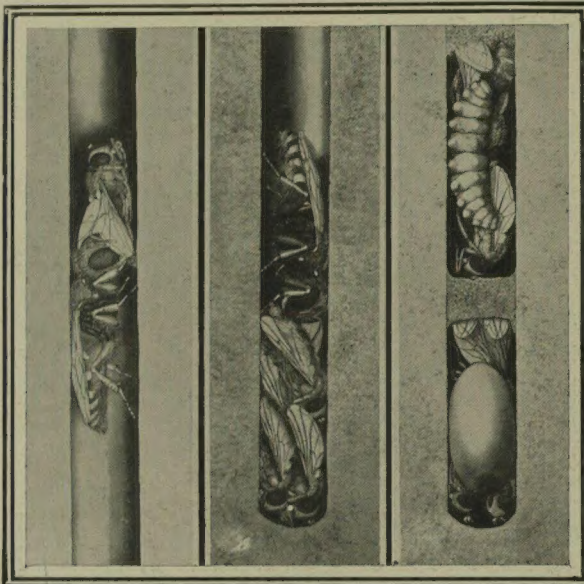
Now is the time to study the hydra, for it flourishes in warm weather in all the ponds and ditches around us. A very interesting creature it will be found, despite an almost touching simplicity of body. There are two

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

A WONDERFUL POLYPE.

THE old name "polype,"

The body is a tube destitute of all organs; but on the principle of the cobbler's house, this tube serves the hydra not only for a body, but for a digestive system. It is within this simple tube that the food is digested, and nourishment must be of a very direct kind, because the living cells are literally bathed in the nutritive fluid, or "blood," which results from the assimilation of the prey. Moreover,



THE WOOD-BORING WASP PUSHING AN INSECT INTO ITS BURROW.

A COLLECTION OF INSECTS IN A WOOD-BORING WASP'S BURROW.

THE LARVE OF THE WOOD-BORING WASP FEEDING ON INSECTS.

CAN INSECTS REASON? THE CUNNING OF THE WOOD-BORING WASP.

These interesting photographs were exhibited by Mr. Enock at the Ladies' Soirée of the Royal Society. They record Mr. F. Enock's observations, made in an old London garden, of the way in which the wood-boring wasps fill their cells with insects for their larvæ to feed upon. Mr. Enock believes that the wood-boring ants have some rudimentary reasoning power.

it is curious to note that the cells which line this tube - body forecast those cells which, in higher animals, appear as the white corpuscles of the blood, and which (as in the hydra) are able to eat and devour; only in the case of the higher organism, their duties are confined to the disposal of microbes which may have gained admittance to the frame.

Our polype has two ways in which it can reproduce its kind and make good the loss which death inflicts on all species, high and low alike. Thus we can see buds grow out of the wall of the tube-body. Soon each bud develops tentacles, a communication is formed with the parent body, and so young hydras are found developed. These buds may, in turn, produce others, so that we thus get three generations of hydras all attached together, a veritable genealogical tree in the flesh. But this connection is only temporary in its nature at best. Sooner or later the young buds will drop off to start life on their own account as free individuals. A question may arise here regarding the individuality of these hydra-generations. Is the detached bud an "individual" or is it merely a part of the one original personality? Probably the latter view is a correct one. It is only when a new individuality appears in the shape of a hydra developed from an egg and not simply from a bud of the parent body, that we start a fresh and true personality. In the summer time our polype will develop eggs and thus give rise to new generations truly so called.

The hydra of old was the famous water-snake killed by Hercules near the Lernaean lake. The



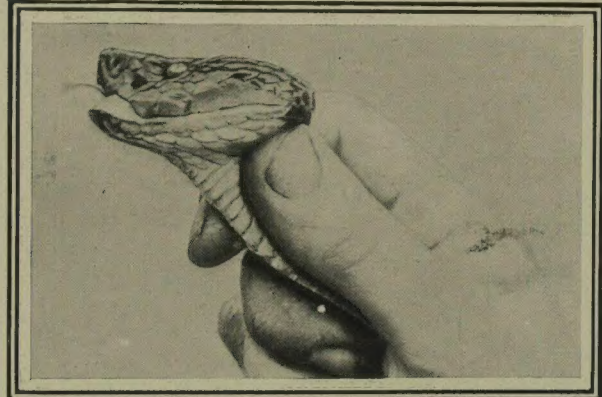
CAN INSECTS REASON? THE WOOD-BORING WASP CARRYING HOME ITS PREY.



THE FANGS OF A LANCE-HEADED VIPER; THE HEAD AND SKELETON.

species common in the ponds. One is *Hydra fusca*, the brown hydra; and the other called because it is coloured green with chlorophyll, the same substance that tints the leaves of plants. It is more than probable that in the green hydra, as in the leaf, this green pigment serves to enable the creature to split up carbonic acid gas into carbon, which may be retained for food, and into oxygen gas, which is given forth to the atmosphere—an action, in the leaf at least, persisting all through the daylight. A glance at the hydra, whose body may not exceed in length a quarter of an inch or so, shows us that the name "polype" is so far justified. For around the mouth is a circle of tentacles, by which its prey is captured. The body is really a simple tube, fixed by one end to a water-weed, and having the mouth and feet at the free extremity. The tentacles are usually six, but may reach nine or ten in number.

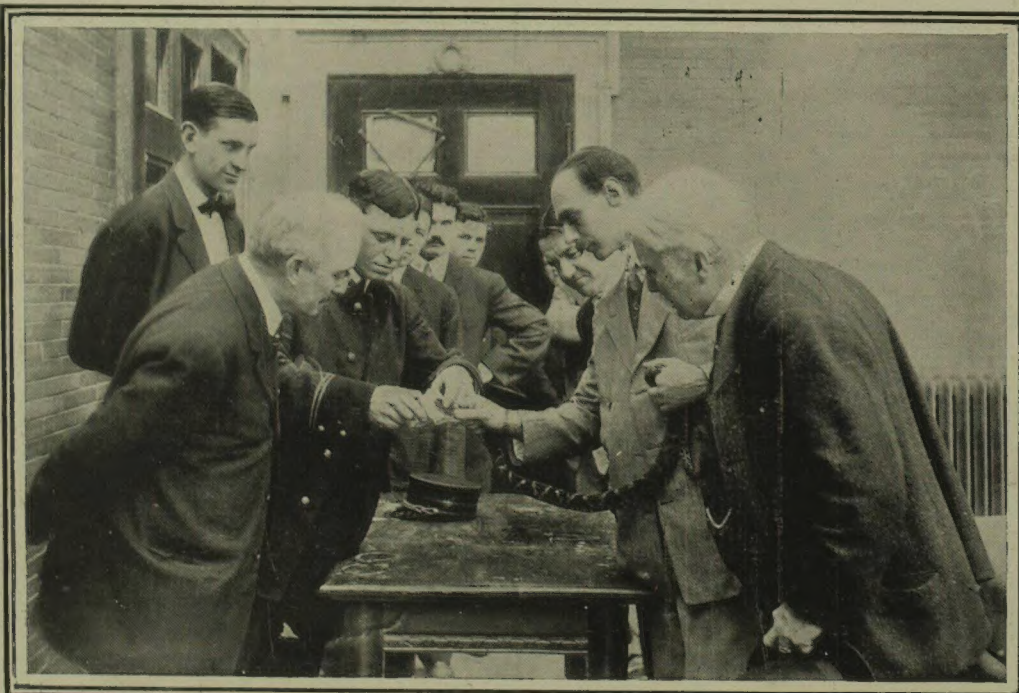
The hydra preys on water-fleas and other small fry which abound in the ponds. The arms are swept out to catch the flea, and we can see the prey become paralysed as it is dragged to the mouth of its captor. For the hydra's tentacles and other parts of its body possess "stinging-cells" analogous to those found in jellyfishes. These liberate their darts on the victim and discharge a poison which renders the prey helpless. Thus, even in lower existence is represented the doctrine that life by life is fed.



THE METHOD OF HOLDING A LANCE-HEADED VIPER WITH SAFETY.

vagaries of this monster in the way of reproducing the heads shorn off by the demigod constitute, of course, a familiar mythological tale. I suppose it was on account of an analogous power our little polype possesses that it received its technical name. A healthy hydra can be divided into two or more portions, and each part will in time develop into a perfect hydra, reproducing the organs or substance required to convert it into the form of the normal polype. More wonderful still, as Trembley of Geneva showed in the eighteenth century, you may not only divide a hydra and only succeed in multiplying it, but you may turn its tube-like body inside out like the finger of a glove without of necessity injuring it.

Trembley's hydras succeeded sometimes in turning themselves back again to their natural state, but on occasion they do not apparently trouble themselves to recur to their proper condition. One, says Trembley, while turned inside out, ate a small worm two hours after the operation. Possibly the state of lower life was here judged by that of a higher life on the basis that all is well if the appetite fails not. Altogether, the hydra is one of the curiosities of the ditch, and deservedly presents to every lover of nature a truly wonderful study in accommodation to the environment. ANDREW WILSON.



HALF-A-CENTURY'S MEDICINE: EXTRACTING THE VENOM FROM A LANCE-HEADED SNAKE.

Eighty years ago, Dr. Constantine Hering demonstrated the medicinal value of snake-venom for the treatment of certain diseases such as erysipelas, gangrene, diphtheria, and some mental disorders. His supply of venom, distributed in infinitesimal doses and used by homeopaths all over the world, has almost come to an end, and it has been renewed by the New York pharmacists, Boericke and Runyon. A lance-head viper was brought from South America and was placed in the New York Zoological Garden. In the presence of many distinguished men of science, Professor Dittmars extracted the venom. The snake, pinned down with a forked stick, was seized by the head and tail. It was then induced to bite a membrane tightly stretched across the mouth of a glass beaker. It struck three times, depositing in the beaker 1775 grains of poison. These will be triturated so as to last for half-a-century. Snake-venom is also used for the cure of snake-bites.

Photos. Shepstone

THE ACTUAL SCENE OF THE ORIGINAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

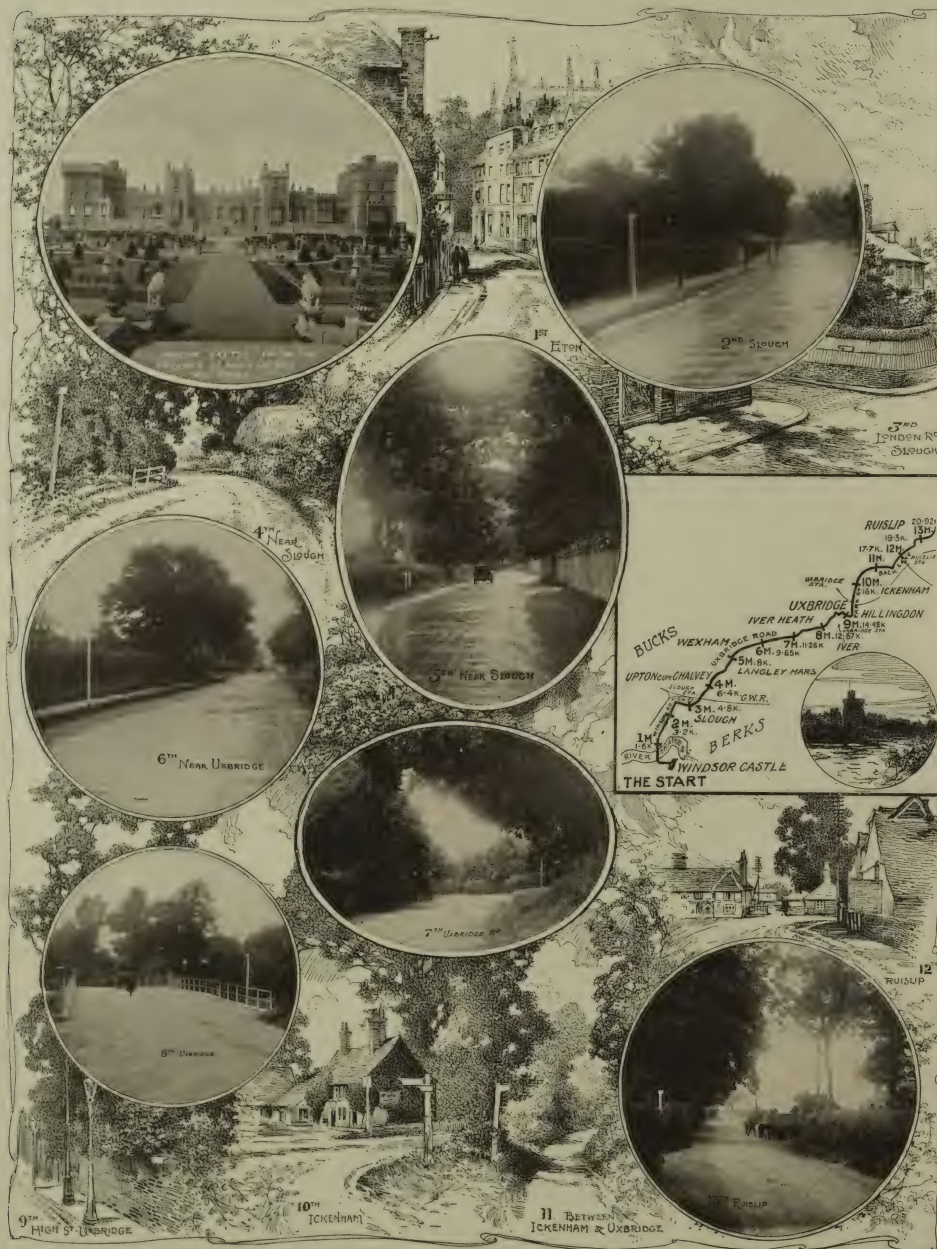


OLYMPIA: THE TEMPLE OF HERA WITHIN THE ALTIS, OR SACRED ENCLOSURE.

Olympia, the scene of the greatest athletic contests of ancient Greece, lies in a lovely valley in Elis, in the west of the Morea. In the centre of a beautiful grove of plane-trees, poplars, and olives was the Altis, or sacred enclosure, within which were the great temples of Zeus and Hera, the altar of Zeus, and the tomb of Pelops, the reputed founder of the Olympian games. Outside were the stadium, the wrestling-school, and the lodgings for strangers of distinction. Thither every four years came all Greece to witness the finest athletic contests the world has ever seen. During the games peace was proclaimed for a month throughout the land of Hellas. Some thirty years ago Olympia was excavated by the Germans, and many precious relics of the wonderful athletic ground were brought to light. Of Pheidias' sublime statue of Zeus nothing remains, but in the Temple of Hera was found the famous Hermes of Praxiteles, the only original statue that has come down to us from the hand of an artist of the second great period of Greek sculpture, the fourth century B.C. A further account of Olympia will be found on another page.

MARKS FOR MARATHON RUNNERS: THE MILE-POSTS IN THE

PHOTOGRAPHS



MILE BY MILE IN THE MARATHON RACE: THE COURSE MARKED OUT

For the Marathon Race, which will take place on Friday next, and is to the Olympic Games what the Derby is to the racecourse, there are seventy-two entries, as against seventy-seven Uxbridge, Ickenham, Slough, Eton, and Shepherd's Bush. When the Stadium is reached there will be three laps on the track, so that the of providing the hero of the present Olympic contest, and it is said that the competitors as a class are better than those who assembled at Athens two summers

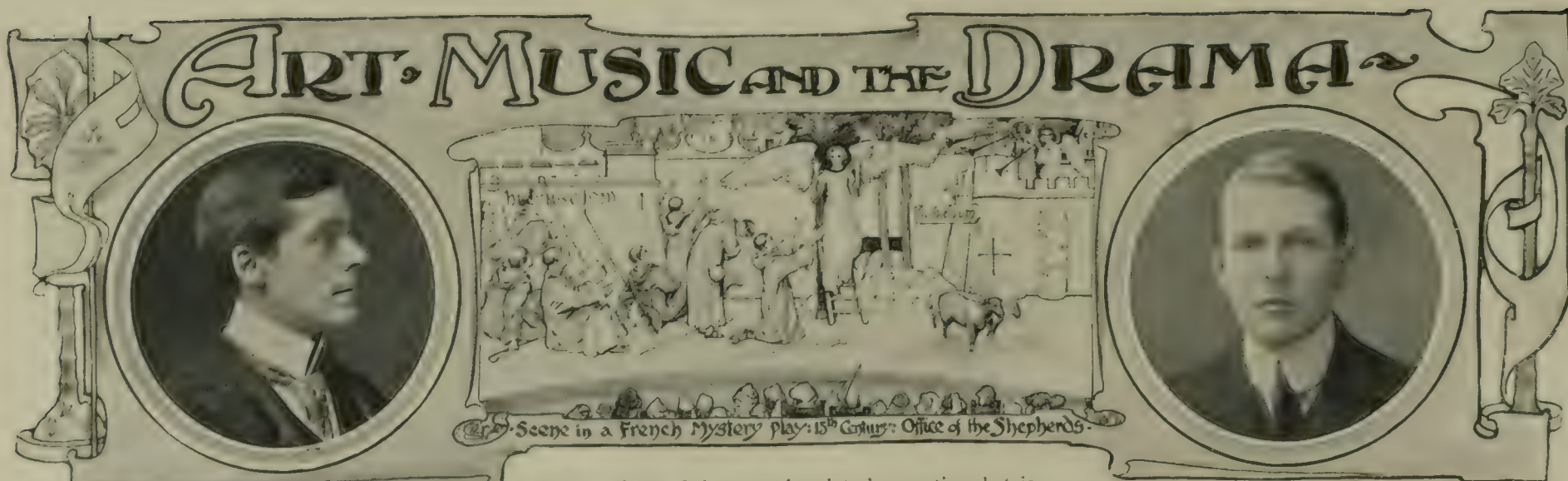
TWENTY-SIX MILE COURSE FROM WINDSOR TO THE STADIUM.

BY TOPICAL



FOR THE RUNNERS FROM WINDSOR TO SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

at Athens two years ago. The course is from Windsor Park to the Stadium, a distance of twenty-six miles, and the route is by way of Windsor High Street, Eton, Slough, spectators assembled there may see the finish. At time of writing, the representatives of the British Isles, Canada, Sweden, and South Africa are held to have the best chance ago. The reward of the victor is a bronze figure of the messenger who ran from Marathon to Athens with the tidings of Miltiades' victory over the Persians.



MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY,
Whose "The Duke's Motto" is to be produced by Mr. Waller

MR. HUBERT HENRY DAVIES,
Who has written a new play for Miss Mary Moore.

ART NOTES.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE has the disadvantage of overshadowing predecessors. Seen in company with Sir Joshua, his grandiloquence is cheap, and beside Gainsborough his artistry is coarse and meretricious; and the result is that he is little regarded when he takes his place in that great university of paint, the National Gallery. But at the Graves Gallery, standing alone, he may impress us as a painter of no small consequence, for the Peel Heirlooms comprise many of his finest portraits. If his view of his sitters is too uncritical and flattering, and if his anxiety to make his patrons imposing in the dull, rhetorical way of the time robs his work of naturalness, he has abiding qualities of draughtsmanship. These at least should secure for him the admiration of a generation of portrait-painters which is so far behind him in this regard. To model a face with conviction, setting nose and mouth and eyes in their due places and in accordance with the reasonable laws of perspective, should be a

commonplace of the portrait-painter's practice, but is, in fact, a rarely found distinction. And how satisfactory are the manly, vigorous, but conventional hands of all Lawrence's exalted sitters!

The portrait of the Duke of Wellington, with a horizon somewhere just above his ankles, also a flow of cloud and black cloak, and high-lights in each eye, is one of the most successful of Lawrence's faithful attempts to give the world a gallant and impressive notion of its heroes—and his

company of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, has been executed with no eye to the composition. It is a pity that English painters do themselves such makeshift justice when they are called upon to join the immortals. Even Mr. Sargent fails in Florence. Most pleasing among Mr. Lavery's canvases are those

dealing with pretty frocks and pretty faces; his brush is seldom persuaded to succeed except by such gentle means. Mr. T. P. O'Connor—robust, genial, immensely masculine—cannot do what Lady Evelyn Farquhar has done: he cannot make what we are delighted to get—a good John Lavery.

Mr. Sargent has been revisiting Spain, the scene of some of the earlier triumphs of his brush. In his pictures of Spanish dancers he depicted marvellously the abandon of the moving figures; and there may yet be another addition to the series, though this time it will present what Huxley would have called "corybantic Christianity"—the boys who dance in Seville Cathedral on the Feast of Corpus Christi.—E. M.



THE GREEK VOGUE: ISADORA DUNCAN AND HER SCHOOL OF GREEK DANCING.

The poses of Miss Isadora Duncan and the lovely children, with whom she is appearing in Greek dances at the Duke of York's Theatre, are the most perfect living realisations of the art of Tanagra.

patrons. He must needs show them all to be somewhat above the normal stature, and he tempers their imperious brows with a gentleness that it is pleasant to think was one of the characteristics he was careful to insist on in their countenances. The Duke of Wellington here looks quite an obedient sitter, belying the anecdote which tells how Goya, with a bull-fighter's drama, drew a sword upon the Duke, threatening him with it if he did not sit more peacefully.

Sir Robert Peel, first Baronet, in aspect the type of a country squire, despite his calico lineage; Sir Robert Peel, second Baronet; Lady Peel, his wife, and George Canning, in an attitude of rather stiff and sombre oratory—are all impressive in the manner of their own liking. Much less obvious is the dignity of Hoppner's Lord Grenville, and still less obvious that of William Hoare's Earl of Chatham. This earlier canvas has the dignity of repose rather than of pose, of reticence rather than flourish.

Turning elsewhere, neither kind of dignity can be discovered in Mr. John Lavery's presentation-portrait of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. How fluent and affable would have been the gesture of a Sir Thomas Lawrence's T. P.! In this modern canvas the artist has hardly known how to dispose of his weakly drawn hands; they droop lifelessly from lifeless arms, and his good-nature is mean and undersized, like the rest of his person. Presentation portraiture is not for Mr. Lavery, for he has no capability for making heroes. His whole concern, as his exhibition at the Goupil Gallery attests, is with the niceties of tone; and he has certainly sacrificed all the pomp and circumstance of portraiture in this modern quest. He is satisfied so long as the features of his painted faces hang together sufficiently well to allow of his making a study of the greys and pinks of the flesh. Even Mr. Lavery's own portrait, painted to keep the majestic



A SOMERSET-MAUGHAM HEROINE: MISS EVELYN MILLARD
AS LUCY ALLERTON IN "THE EXPLORER."

The heroine, who nearly loses her lover through his loyal conduct to her ne'er-do-well brother, is one of the most charming of Miss Millard's many charming impersonations.



A PRIMA DONNA FROM THE PEERAGE: MME. EDVINA, THE HON.
MRS. CECIL EDWARDES, SISTER-IN-LAW OF LORD KENSINGTON.
Mrs. Edwardes appeared on July 15 at Covent Garden as Marguerite in "Faust."
She is a British Columbian, and has sung in oratorio.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. IV.: BECKY SHARP, IN "VANITY FAIR."

SIMONT'S DRAWINGS OF THE LONDON SEASON—No. VII: A GARDEN-PARTY AT OSTERLEY PARK.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



A MEETING-PLACE OF ALL SOCIETY: LADY JERSEY'S GARDEN-PARTY.

"I do not omit to depict a garden-party. Englishmen pride themselves, and not without justification, who regard the month as the most attractive of all the twelve, a garden-party an hours of life in the open air. It affords opportunities for exhibiting the

daintiest creations of the dressmaker, and though women are said to dress for women they could hardly hope for a more discerning and yet enthusiastic critic than the artist whose work is seen here. He notes and expresses the happiness, the gaiety, and the beauty of the gathering in most effective fashion and has provided an attractive record of the hour that has passed. Lady Jersey's garden-parties at Osterley Park are famous as the ideal form of this pleasant entertainment.

MINING CAMPS REALISTICALLY REPRODUCED AT OLYMPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



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1. BEEF AND BISCUIT TINS AS BUILDING MATERIALS; A HUT AT THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

3. TIN-MINING.

5. DIAMOND MINERS IN CAMP.

2. THE MINING EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

4. PANNING ALLUVIAL GOLD.

6. WASHING-UP IN A GOLD MINE.

The three Mining Exhibitions held in 1903, 1904, and 1906 at the Royal Agricultural Hall have paved the way to the great exhibition opened by Lord Strathcona at Olympia on Saturday. But while the earlier exhibitions were limited in their scope the present one deals with the actualities of diamond, coal, and gold mining in most comprehensive and realistic fashion. Even mining for Bath stone and the ordinary stone-quarrying are seen in all their details.

AUSTRALIAN JAVELIN EXPERTS: A HINT TO OLYMPIC COMPETITORS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY A. H. MOGINIE.



"THE WOMERAH," OR "THROWING STICK," USED BY ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIAN CATTLE-STEALERS FOR THROWING THE SPEAR.

The cattle-stealers give the Australian police a great deal of trouble, for it is very difficult to catch them in the act. When they have speared a beast they cut off enough meat for immediate use, leaving the carcase to rot. Next day, should they want more meat, they do not scruple to kill another animal. They hurl their spears, which are from seven to ten feet long, with the aid of a womerah, or throwing-stick, which measures about three feet. When cattle-stealers are caught they are marched into the nearest township, where their spears are confiscated.



1. PERROT'S VOITURETTE CASTS A WHEEL IN THE SECOND TURN.
2. THE TERRIFIC SPILL IN THE PLACE MATHOMESNIL AT EU: MARTIN AND HIS MECHANICIAN, KUPERSCHMIDT, SEVERELY INJURED.

3. THE PRINCIPAL VICTIM OF THE RACE: THE UNFORTUNATE CISSAC DRIVING AT FULL SPEED.
4. THE SCENE OF TWO DEATHS: THE OVERTURNED CAR ON WHICH CISSAC AND HIS MECHANICIAN WERE KILLED.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOTOR MISHAPS: ACCIDENTS IN THE FRENCH MOTOR GRAND PRIX.

The International Motor-Car Race for the Grand Prix de l'Automobile Club de France took place on the Seine Inférieure course at Dieppe last week, and was full of unpleasant surprises. M. Cissac and his engineer, Schaubé, were killed by an accident at Sept Meulis. A tyre of Cissac's car flew off. The machine left the road, dashed into two young trees, overturned, and lay pointing in the other direction to that which it had come. Cissac and his man were both found dead beneath the car. M. Hémery hurt one eye severely. A detachable rim from the car of M. Szisz came off and broke a man's leg. Mr. Harrison and M. Laxen were in hospital at the close of the day.



1. CHAMPION AND GOLD MEDALLIST REVOLVER SHOT: M. VAN OSBROCK (BELGIUM).
2. THE SHOOTING FOR INDIVIDUAL SCORING AT 300 METRES.
3. WINNER OF THE GOLD MEDAL AT 300 METRES: A. HILGERUD (NORWAY).

4. WINNER OF OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL, WORLD'S CHAMPION AT 1000 YARDS: COLONEL J. K. MILLNER (GREAT BRITAIN).
5. WINNER OF DOUBLE SHOT AT RUNNING DEER: MR. WALTER WINANS (AMERICA).

6. WINNER OF CLAY-PIGEON SHOOTING: W. H. EWING (CANADA).
7. WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL SINGLE SHOT RUNNING DEER: O. G. SWATIN (SWEDEN).

THE OLYMPIC BISLEY: WINNERS OF GOLD MEDALS IN THE COMPETITIONS.

The Olympic Games rifle and pistol shooting competitions at Bisley came to an end on Saturday night, and the honours fell to the American rifle team. In the final stage of the International the United States came first, followed by the United Kingdom, Canada, and France in order named. The American pistol team was first, followed by Belgium, Great Britain, and France. The Olympic gold medals were won by J. F. Fleming (U.K.) for the 25 yards (moving); A. Hilgerud (Norway) for the 300 metres; W. K. Styles (U.K.) for 25 yards (disappearing), after the tie-shooting. (PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 3 BY KNIGHT; 2, 4, 6, AND 7 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; 5 BY BOLAK.)

TORPEDO-BOATS ON THE THAMES: OUR NAVY SO LITTLE SEEN IN LONDON.

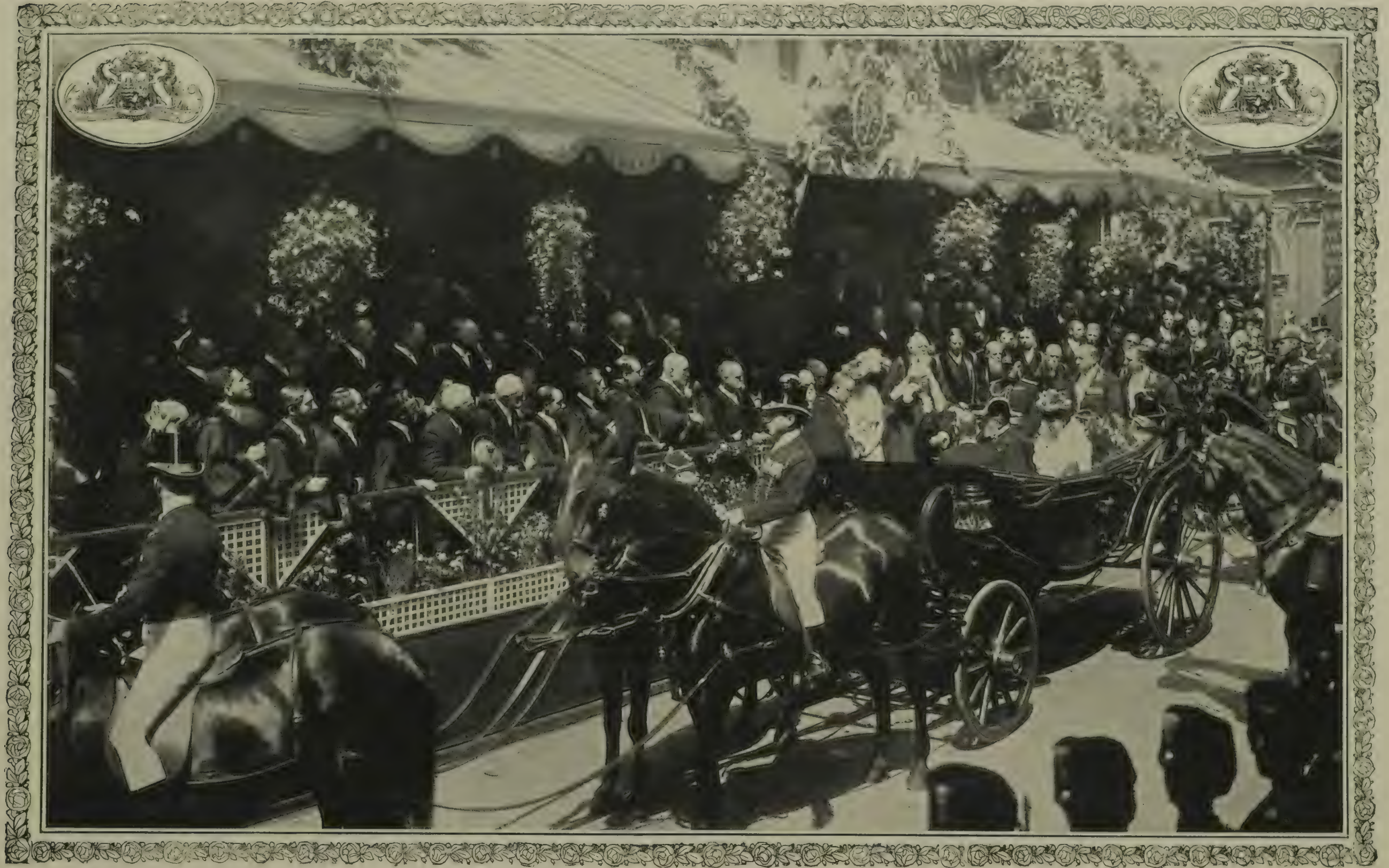
DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



RARE VISITORS TO THE THAMES: A TORPEDO-BOAT FLOTILLA AT TOWER BRIDGE.

The Medway Torpedo-Boat Flotilla, numbering fifteen craft, under Commander F. G. St. G. Booker, left Sheerness on Friday and visited the Thames. The flotilla found moorings at points between the mouth of the river and London Bridge, and was ordered to rendezvous off Margate on Tuesday. Here the Devonport and Portsmouth divisions and the Portland submarines gathered to patrol the East Coast as far as Grimsby.

BRISTOL'S GREAT DAY OF ROYAL FESTIVITY: THE CIVIC RECEPTION OF THE KING.



THE KING REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS OF THE LORD MAYOR AND THE CORPORATION.

In replying to the address of welcome at Bristol last week, King Edward declared that England has gained pre-eminence in maritime commerce by long years of labour and accumulated experience, and that pre-eminence can only be maintained by upholding the old character of the English sailor for skill, courage, and endurance, and by adopting the most efficient means of transport and increasing shipping facilities.

The First Wealth is Health.

'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'

—Emerson.

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'—Dryden.

The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'—Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was **THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN**, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, '**OUT OF MY LIGHT**'?—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish, then pursue the right.'

Juvenal.



DIogenes BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardiness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'

—Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true, Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men and rocks them up to Manhood.'

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various *tissues* of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a *single tissue* of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'—Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, *i.e.*, of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

Where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any disordered, Sleepless, or feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

LADIES' PAGE.

HALF the Peerage was represented at the Fête of the Veterans at the Chelsea Hospital, as might have been expected, when the fund to provide pensions for the old soldiers and sailors of the Victorian era—to aid which was the object of the bazaar—was set afoot by Lord Roberts and established by a gift of £1000 from the King. The extensive grounds were fitted up with booths representing the various rooms of "My Lady's House." The most attractive, perhaps, was Lady Raglan's "Manx Kitchen," supplying purchasers with quaint china ornaments and delightful little black kittens without tails, as well as with such utilitarian goods as wooden spoons, nutmeg-graters, and egg-beaters. Lady Raglan presided, wearing a silver-grey and narrow black check taffetas gown. H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany did a brisk business in silver goods, and looked very benevolent and motherly in her dress of black Chantilly lace over white satin, brightened with some splendid ruby ornaments and worn with a black crinoline bonnet trimmed with upright white ostrich-feathers. The Fête was opened by royalty, in the persons of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, her Royal Highness wearing a gown of narrowly striped grey-and-black voile trimmed with bands of grey satin charmeuse, and a lace vest, under a Directoire coat of grey braid lace, and a black lace hat with upright feathers, large pearl earrings adding a pretty effect. Princess Patricia, who came with her mother, is really beautiful, extremely tall and slender, with (curiously enough) real Irish eyes of deep grey accompanied by long black lashes and brows, and a charming complexion. She wore a white lingerie frock, richly embroidered and inserted with lace; her hat was trimmed with shaded sweet-peas, the tints ranging from purple to pink, and with a bow of old-rose ribbon, while round her throat, above a pearl necklace, she added becomingly a strip of narrow old-rose velvet ribbon to harmonise.

Again, as at the previous functions of this crowded season, I was struck with the different styles of the dress now in fashion—the passing and the "previous" styles are seen this year side by side in a very uncommon manner. Some of the up-to-date (or, rather, the newest) order of gowns, the tight and narrow and high-waisted so-called Directoire dresses, are very charming, especially those made of a transparent material over satin; but they do not suit everybody, and many of us clearly "have the grace to know it." When they do harmonise with the *tournure* nothing is more delightful than the result. Countess Brownlow's Directoire gown of fine old Limerick lace over corn-coloured satin, with the corsage and bands of trimming heavily embroidered in gold, was charming. So was Viscountess Newport's dress of deep yellow silken voile over golden-tinted satin, embroidered in self tones, and worn with a hat trimmed with apricot-coloured ostrich-feathers. Another very charming Directoire gown was in sky-blue voile over satin,



A FASHIONABLE FÊTE GOWN.

Directoire dress of light-coloured satin charmeuse heavily embroidered, and worn over a blouse of fine tucked silk muslin trimmed with lace. Wide hat with fancy feathers.

with wide high belt of metallic embroideries—copper, gold, and oxydised silver all appearing in the scheme. Miss Marion Terry's biscuit-coloured face-cloth was accompanied by a short, loose Empire coat, richly embroidered with silk and gold threads; and Mrs. J. S. Wood had a very pretty gown of black-and-white muslin, hand-painted with roses, and a black hat smothered in ostrich-feathers. The organisation, by Mr. J. S. Wood and Mr. Joseph Lyons, was perfect.

Messrs. Whiteway and Co., of The Orchards, Whimpe, Devon, with London premises close to Charing Cross, at 6, Duncannon Street, W.C., are the manufacturers of the purest Devonshire cyder, that delectable sparkling apple-juice that is nowadays often recommended by doctors as a dinner-drink for gouty and rheumatic subjects, and that is certainly one of the most refreshing of summer beverages. In these adulterating days, Messrs. Whiteways' guarantee that their cyder contains absolutely no preservative, or other foreign matter is worth notice. A booklet of prices and particulars can be had from the above addresses.

All who have seen and admired the delightfully artistic buildings devoted to French Applied Arts at the Franco-British Exhibition, will recognise the same artistic ideas in the building just opened by Messrs. Leopold, Ltd., at 65 and 67, Regent Street. The charge has been brought against London that her shops can offer no equivalent to those in the Rue de la Paix, but Messrs. Leopold, Ltd., have veritably brought Paris to London. The ground floor is decorated in Louis XVI. style, and devoted to specially designed and exquisite jewels, displayed in a novel manner. A beautifully carved semicircular staircase converges towards the first floor, decorated in the Louis XV. style, and devoted to gold-ware, leather goods and mounted dressing-bags, all again displayed in most happy fashion. On this same floor is the tea-room, in rich Oriental style, while in the basement will be found several rooms in the Adams style devoted to silver-ware and cut glass. Messrs. Leopold, Ltd., have without doubt come to stay, and to lovers of the beautiful such a casket as is their shop forms a fitting setting to the exquisite jewels displayed within.

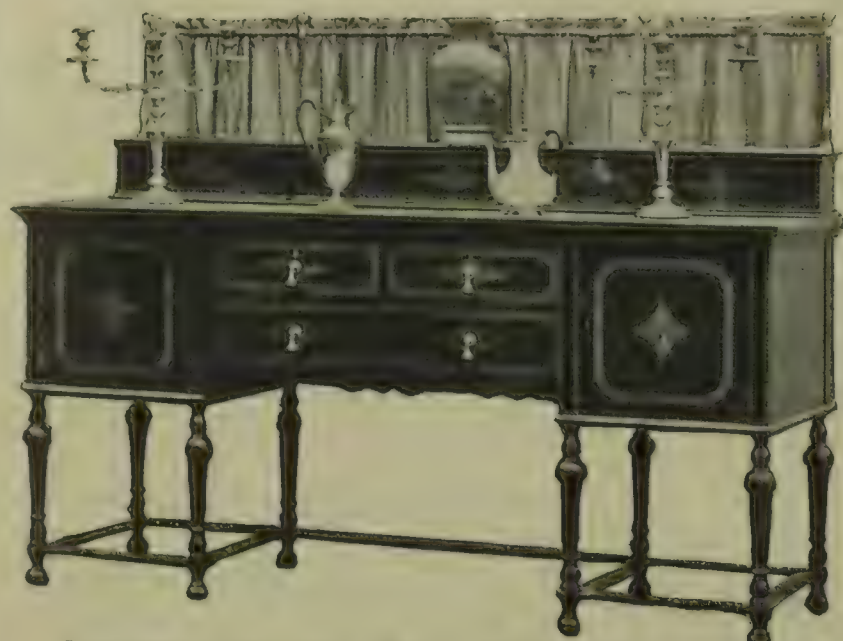
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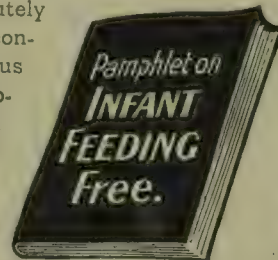
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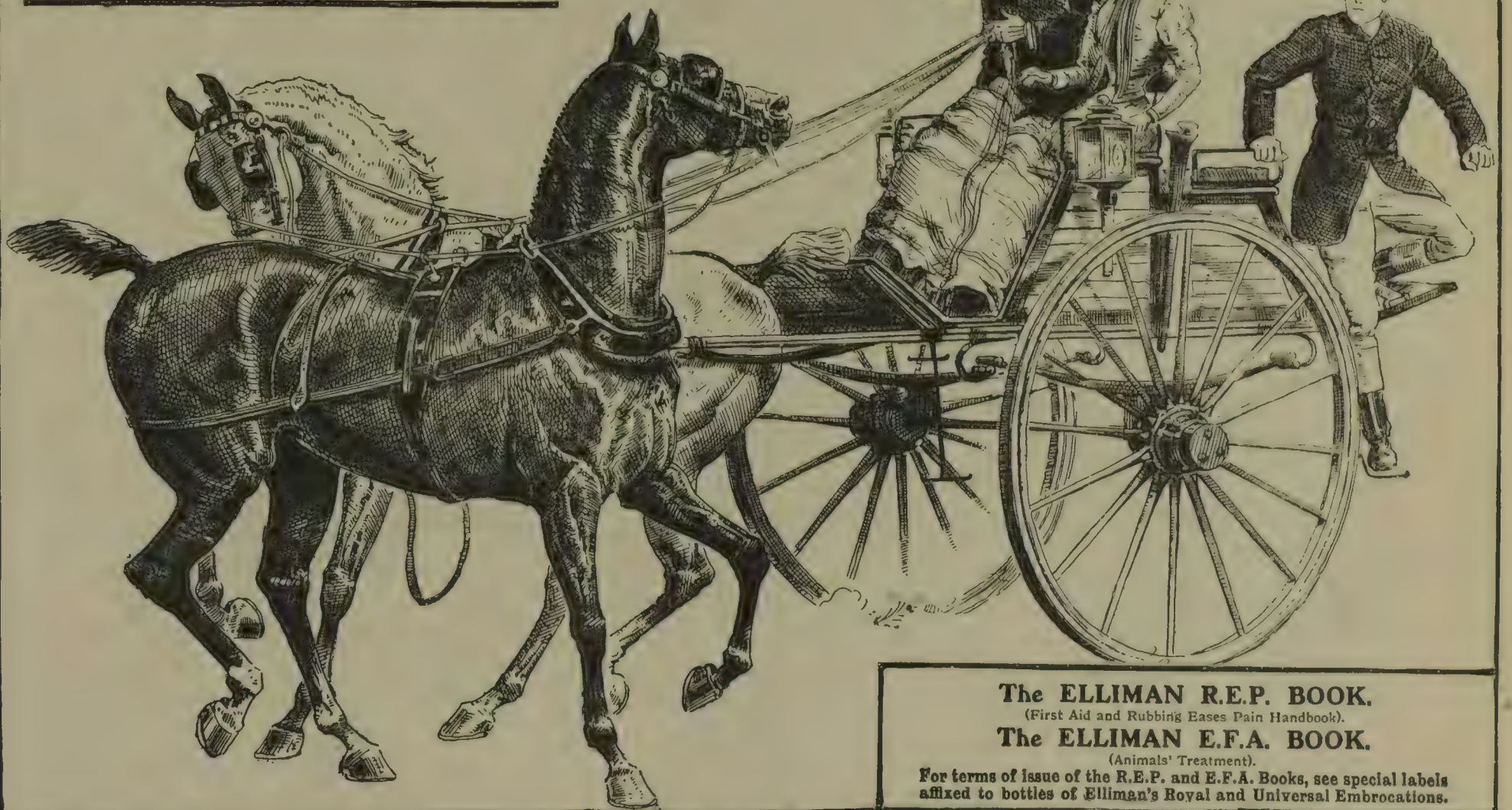
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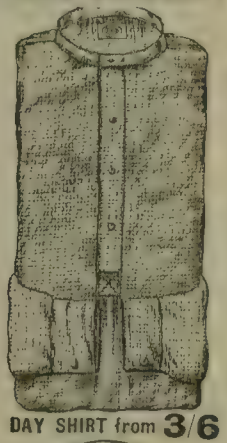
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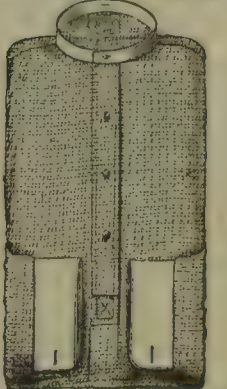
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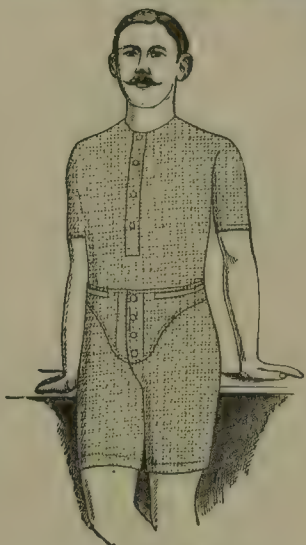
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Grand Prix des Voiturettes and the Grand Prix still remain subjects of earnest discussion in motoring circles. In the case of the former event it is the wonderful and totally unanticipated speed of the little cars which forms the subject of comment; while the wholesale defeat of the crack French houses by the Germans is the salient feature of the bigger event. In connection with the winning voiturette, the little Delage so successfully driven by Guyot, I should like to remind my readers that while she weighed 12 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb., she relied for her propulsion upon a single-cylinder De Dion engine, 100 by 150 mm. bore and stroke, an engine which runs out at 6.4-h p., R.A.C. rating, only. With this small motor, the like of which some motor-cyclists esteem sufficient only for a speed motor-cycle, Guyot drove this car six circuits of the Dieppe course, equal to 288 miles, in 5 hours 45 min. 30.4-5 sec., which is equal to the astonishing average speed of 49.8 miles per hour.

One of the now famous Sizaires, driven by M. Naudin, was second, the total time for this vehicle's

seventh car in that we find more than one cylinder. The seventh car is a 2-cylinder Alcyon, which was followed home into eighth place by a 4-cylinder Fraschini, with a 4-cylinder Martini tenth. It is therefore evident that for speed pure and simple, single-cylinder engines are, up to a certain bore, faster than motors having two or four pistons; but of course, when it comes to smoothness of running, flexibility at slow speeds, and general comfort, I think most folks would sacrifice a little speed and much thumping for the milder paces and sweeter turning of the attractive 4-cylinder Martinis and Fraschis. Not a Frenchman, however: he must have the car which has so much distinguished itself—so long as it is French.

I am only speaking from memory, being far

by the accident to his eye, must suggest Hémery's success as otherwise inevitable. In the eighth lap, he not wearing a wire mask as many of the drivers most wisely did, a stone flew up, and, striking his goggles, drove fragments of glass into his left eye. Notwithstanding being half blind and suffering greatly, he finished the circuit, and after having the pieces extracted by a surgeon, continued his great battle with Lautenschlager, whom, however, he could not quite



Graphic Photo Union.

THE WINNER OF THE VOITURETTE GRAND PRIX: GUYOT ON HIS DELAGE.

The French Grand Prix for Voiturettes was won at Dieppe by Guyot on a Delage. His time was 5 hours 45 min. 30.4-5 sec. His Voiturette was fitted with Michelin Tyres. Lautenschlager, who won the Grand Prix for Germany in 6 hours 55 min. 43 sec., drove a Mercedes Car, which was fitted with Michelin detachable rims and tyres.

from any means of verification, but I think I am right when I say that the Mercedes car has not been credited with any great race since Jenatszy's Gordon-Bennett win in Ireland. Hence success in the Grand Prix of July 7, 1908, will

catch. The Mercedes car driven by Salzer achieved a record for the circuit in the first lap, covering the total distance of forty-eight miles at an average speed of 78½ miles per hour. The race was won in an average speed of 68.9 miles per hour, rather slower than that of last year.

The performances of the two English cars that finished—the two six-cylinder Austens driven by Mr. Moore-Brabazon and Mr. D. Resta—are not without merit. Certainly they were some way down the list, but they finished the entire course at the average speeds of 54.5 and 54.4 miles per hour respectively, which is what did not happen to cars entered by one great Italian and two leading French makers who in the past have all secured honours in similar contests.



THE WINNER OF THE FRENCH GRAND PRIX: LAUTENSCHLAGER ON HIS MERCEDES.

performance being 5 hours 52 min. 6.3-5 sec., equal to 48.9 miles per hour; while third honours were achieved by Goux's Lion-Peugeot in 5 hours 58 min. 0.2-5 sec., equal to 48.2 miles per hour. It is remarkable that the first half-dozen cars to finish were fitted with single-cylinder engines, and it is not until we reach the

be appreciated by the Cannstatt firm and Germans generally, who assuredly will not fail to plume themselves upon their sweeping triumphs in this great race. Nevertheless, luck favoured the Mercedes, for consideration of the circuit times, coupled with the fact that Hémery's driving must have been terribly handicapped

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MUSIC.

THE midsummer peace is descending upon the concert-halls, bringing to its close a season that has hardly been remarkable. It can scarcely be suggested that the spring and summer of 1908 have brought

many distinguished performers to the platform for the first time: newcomers have for the greater part been performers of the second class, and the first-rate artists have seldom been newcomers. The support given to the heads of the profession has been considerable, but with the rank-and-file the difficulties tend ever to increase. Too many players who are in the neighbourhood of the front rank hasten to challenge the verdict of the concert-hall, as though a few complimentary notices provided a short cut to success. Naturally enough the general public will not pay the price of a stall at a West-End theatre to hear a recital by an unknown artist. It becomes a hard task to fill the hall, and it is always difficult to play to a beggarly array of empty benches. Young players are beginning to understand that, unless they can call upon their friends, their recital must involve them in a pecuniary loss, but they hesitate to lower the price of seats. The general public might be attracted to a recital at which the stalls cost half-a-crown, but most people think that they can turn half-a-sovereign, or even five shillings, to better uses. As things are to-day, many a young artist is crippled for many months by the cost of a recital, only to find that unless the merits displayed have proved quite exceptional the money has been wasted. There is room at the top in the musical profession, but the struggle for life everywhere else is as hard as it can well be, and without money or influence the position of the highly talented performer is difficult, and the position of those not so well equipped is well-nigh intolerable.

In *Fédora* Mme. Cavaleri has flattered her admirers, who regard her accomplishment with a generous eye. Her work, though it is not absolutely first-class, makes a distinct appeal—perhaps because it is so well thought out; while her personal charm and great possessions seem in some undefined fashion to give many of her

audience a more favourable opinion of her gifts than they would entertain if she were judged solely from an artistic standpoint. The natural quality of her voice is not too sweet, and her acting is studied rather than spontaneous; but the audience responds to the evi-

he surrenders a part of his tremolo and allows us to see something of the extent of his repertoire. Whether he will have time to do this before the season closes is doubtful. Less than a fortnight remains.

Can anybody remember a recent grand season at Covent Garden in which "*Faust*" has not been given before the middle of July? Such a delay is quite unusual, but it serves still further to demonstrate that French music has fallen on evil days in London, despite the Anglo-French Exhibition and the *Entente*.

The British contingent for the Quebec Tercentenary celebrations included many well-known members of Society, such as Lord Roberts and Lady Aileen Roberts, Earl Ranfurly, Lord Lovat, Lord Bruce, the Marchioness of Donegal, Captain the Hon. A. H. Ruthven, and Captain the Hon. Dudley Carleton. These all sailed from Liverpool last Friday by the Canadian Pacific Liner *Empress of Ireland*. Many intend to continue their visit to Canada after the celebrations, and are proceeding to the Rocky Mountains. General and Lady Pole-Carew are travelling through Canada to Japan and China.

Lucerne is quite the best place to select as the centre of a Swiss tour, for the excursions immediately around comprise much of the most beautiful and unique scenery of the country. To add to the advantage of Lucerne as a place at which to make a long stay, there is at that town perhaps the most famous hotel in the world—the renowned Schweizerhof. Situated very charmingly, overlooking the lake, and opposite the terrace, which is the most fashionable promenade, this hotel is equally fortunate in its management, every detail, from the cuisine to the highest apartments, being under the personal supervision of the extremely able and courteous proprietors.



THE NEW SITE FOR CROSBY HALL, THE CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

dences of hard work, and there can be few instances on record of artists turning from the lighter stage to essay serious and difficult work with such excellent results. M. Garbin, the new tenor, is an acquisition, and will probably make many friends when



THE SITE FOR CROSBY HALL LOOKING TOWARDS THE RIVER.

It has been decided to re-erect Crosby Hall on the Chelsea Embankment. When the old hall was demolished all the stones and timbers were numbered and set aside in order that the building might be re-erected exactly as it was. The buildings on the left are to be removed to make room for the hall.

Photos. Topnat.



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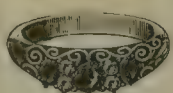
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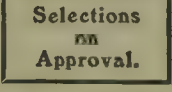
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"H.M.S. PINAFORE" REVIVED AT THE SAVOY.

THIRTY years have gone by since "H.M.S. Pinafore" was first produced, and Gilbert and Sullivan opera really established its vogue. It is curious to think now that the success of "Pinafore" came slowly, and that during the first few weeks of its run there was talk—though not by Mr. D'Oyley Carte—of taking it off. Its popularity, when it came, was thorough enough, for the fantasia was played consecutively for no less than eight hundred and twenty performances. Still, that happened a generation ago, and it would be idle to deny that both the Gilbertian humour and Sullivan's music date rather markedly in this instance. Both exhibit a thinness which is far from being evident in the case of "The Mikado" or "Iolanthe," or "The Yeomen of the Guard," or even "The Gondoliers." Yet the Socialistic topsy-turvydom which transforms the position of the able seaman and the captain because they were changed at birth makes even to-day an amusing appeal, and we are still interested this very hour in the attitude of the First Lord towards naval discipline, though a generation has effected wonderful alterations in our war-ships. Sullivan's score, too, has a certain purity of tone and gay humour which our modern writers of light music seem to find a difficulty in emulating. But, of course, Savoyards of to-day do not attend a revival of "Pinafore" in a critical spirit; they go either to refresh their memories or to keep in touch with a great tradition. And what a tradition it was! It is worthy of former times, despite the fact that Mr. Rutland Barrington, with his unctuous comicality, is the only member of the cast who resumes his original part. We could ill spare him, though Mr. Workman as the First Lord can quite easily bear comparison with Mr. Grossmith. Mr. Lytton follows closely on the lines of Mr. Temple as grim Dick Deadeye, and the ladies of the cast are thoroughly efficient.

"TRIXIE," AT THE SCALA.

Years ago Mrs. Stannard, who is better known as John Strange Winter, won a great popularity in the playhouse, no less than among novel-readers, with "Bootles' Baby." That piece's success will not

draws a picture of a Bishop which can only be described as a caricature. Her fable shows how a music-hall actress, with a benevolent heart but with outrageous manners, coerces a Bishop into consenting to his daughter's marriage with the soldier who has won her heart. His Lordship, a most worldly-minded prelate, tries to force on the girl a blackguard peer whose attitude towards women would in real life have cost him many a thrashing; and Trixie of "the halls" brings the Bishop to his knees by a plan of campaign which defies all notions of probability.

"THE BOYS," AT THE COURT.

The "boys," who give its title to Mr. Henry Seton's merry, if mechanical farce, produced by Miss Vera Beringer the other afternoon at the Court, are really girls—that is the idea round which the play's humours turn. Mr. Seton, in fact, has given us a variant on the hackneyed theme which ordinarily requires us to conceive of a man concealing his marriage from the wealthy uncle from whom he has expectations. In this case a reckless Irishman has to pretend that his three daughters are boys, to prevent the old man, who is a misogynist, from cutting them out of his will. Of course, the whole scheme of the farce, with its girls dressed up as men, whom their sweethearts do not recognise, is drama of the clock-work, artificial sort, in which behind every move can be seen the wire-puller's hand. Still, it is laughable in an old-fashioned style, and though there is one scene, that in which the "boys" are compelled to drink with the men at table, which might easily be made offensive, their three representatives acted with such tact at the Court matinee as to rob even this episode of unpleasantness. Miss Beringer was the most mischievous of the girls, Miss Florence Lloyd was the boldest—with an amusing little swagger—and Miss May Blayney, a comédienne of considerable promise, suggested timidity very cleverly and humorously. In a wholly extravagant way "The Boys" is rather good fun.



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be repeated by her latest effort, "Trixie," which is also a military comedy, but, alas! possesses a very crude and preposterous story. Once more we are offered scenes of barrack-room life, but the author introduces into the society of her officers persons who would never be endured in a mess-room; and she

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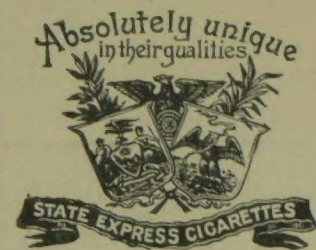
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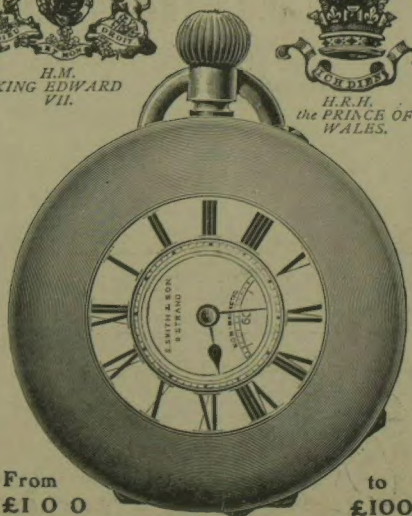
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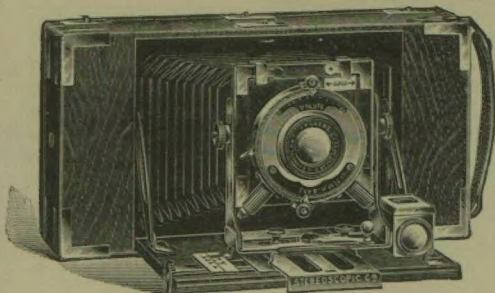
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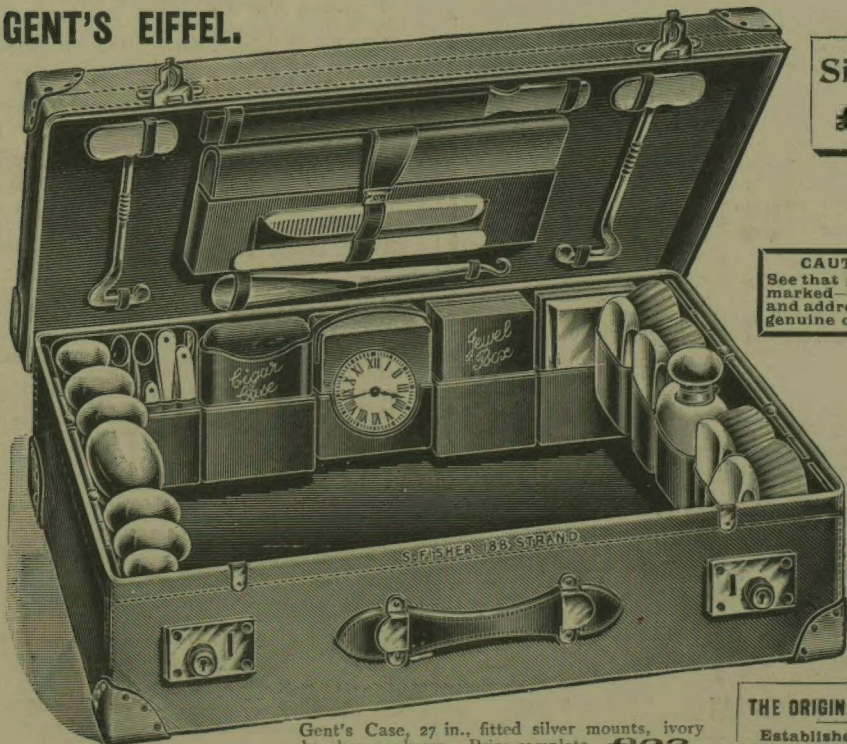
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 8, 1903) of MR. MICHAEL EDWIN SANDERSON, of Kettlethorpe Hall, Sandal Magna, Yorks, who died on Feb. 13, has been proved by Charles Sibbald Alderson and Claude Leatham, the value of the estate being £144,528. The testator gives £60,000 to the Bishop of Wakefield for the promotion of religious work of the Church of England in the diocese; £10,000 to the Bishop and Vicar of Wakefield, in trust, to provide pensions for women; £100, in trust, for each of the parish churches of Sandal Magna and Ilfracombe; £5,000 to Vincent C. S. W. Corbett; £2,000 to the children of Morrison Levett; his interest in the Guids Farm, Sutherlandshire, to John Reed Campbell; £1,500 to Miss A. E. L. Sanderson and her sister; £500 to Caroline Sybil Alderson; and the residue to the Bishop of Wakefield for such Church purposes as he may select.

The will of MR. FREDERICK THRESHER GILES, of Marsh House, Bentley, Hants, who died on March 31, has been proved by William David Nichols, Gilbert Ward Harrop, and Ernest Jackson, and the value of the estate sworn at £224,645. He gives £3,000, the household furniture, horses, and carriages, and the income from £30,000 Consols to his wife; £500 each to his brother, sisters, and many nephews and nieces; and the residue to his nephew Gilbert Ward Harrop.

The will (dated May 26, 1906), with four codicils, of MR. TIMOTHY WHITE, of Sall Park, Norfolk, who died on May 8, was proved on June 18 by Woolmer Rudolph Donati White, the son, and John Henry Cox, the value of the estate being £202,946. He bequeathed £1,000 each to Dr. Barnardo's Home, and the Salvation Army for their rescue work; £500 each to the Portsmouth and Gosport Hospital and the Norwich Hospital; £100 each to Guy's Hospital and the London Hospital; certain premises at Clapham Junction and £500 a year to his son Albert Victor St. John; £500 each to his nephews and nieces Elsie, Ellen, Timothy, Felix, and Olive; and £100 Consols to many other nephews and nieces. All his real and the residue of his personal estate he settles on his son, Woolmer Rudolph Donati.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1903) of MR. HERBERT MARSLAND, of Woodbank, Stockport, and Bredbury,

Chester, whose death took place on Dec. 4, is now proved, and the estate valued at £71,299. The testator bequeaths £150 to the Eye Infirmary and £100 to the Anti-Vivisection Society at Manchester; £100 to the Anti-Vivisection Society (London); £400 each to the Infirmary, the Institution for the Blind, and the Sick Poor Nursing Institution (Stockport); £100 to the Lads'



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Club; £100 to the Unitarian Chapel, £300 to the Anti-Vivisection Society, £100 to the Sir Ralph Pendlebury Charity for Orphans, £100 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £200 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and £50 to the Convalescent Home—all at Stockport. Subject to a few other legacies, Mr. Marsland settled the

Woodbank estate and the residue of his property on his cousin Sydney Hollins.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1896), with six codicils, of MR. JOHN WADDINGHAM, Guiting Grange, Lower Guiting, Gloucester, who died on May 17, has been proved by his widow, Edward Weedon Wilkins, and Gilbert Henry Nowell, the value of the estate amounting to £205,702. Subject to legacies of £2,000 to his cousin Annie Purvis Tombleson, £1,000 each to his cousins Harriette and Emmie Tombleson, and his bailiff, James Charles Waine, Mr. Waddingham leaves everything he shall die possessed of, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for John Waddingham Nowell.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1906), with two codicils, of MR. JOHN GWYNNE JAMES, brother of Lord James of Hereford, of Aylstone Hill, Hereford, who died on May 23, has been proved by his sons Arthur Gwynne James and Francis Reginald James, the value of the property being £71,158. The testator gives £300 per annum to his sister-in-law Caroline Ann Poole; a marble bust of his brother and a picture, "The Rapid River," to the Corporation of Hereford, and the residue to his five children.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Charles Arthur Richard Hoare, Hamble, near Southampton, and Kelsey Manor, Beckenham	£234,256
Mr. Benjamin Warner, Woodford Road, Snaresbrook, and 3 and 4, Newgate Street, Bath	£66,489
Miss Emily Charlotte Ogilvie, Charlotte Street, Bath	£55,413
Mr. William Henry Jackson, Heaton, Bradford	£48,103
Mr. Francis Vaughan, 160, Bedford Hill, Balham	£47,232
Dame Louisa Lopes, widow of Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., Maristow, Devon, and 28, Grosvenor Gardens	£44,650
Mr. Edward Nicholas Fenwick Fenwick, late magistrate at Bow Street, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall	£19,588
Sir Robert G. E. Dalrymple, Bart., 37, De Vere Gardens	£9,488
Dame Mary Dorothy Burdett, Foremarke, Derby, and Ramsbury Manor, Wilts	£3,755

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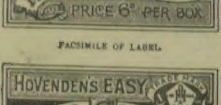
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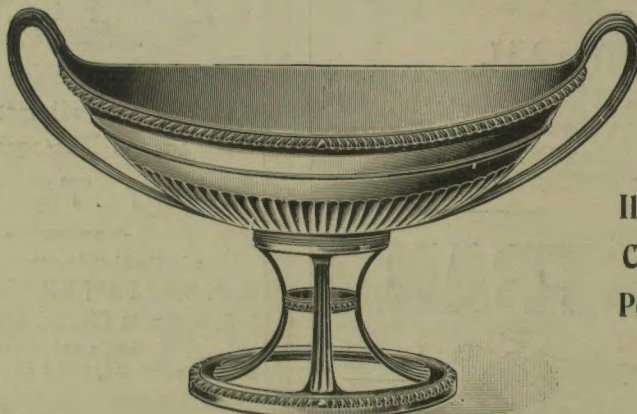
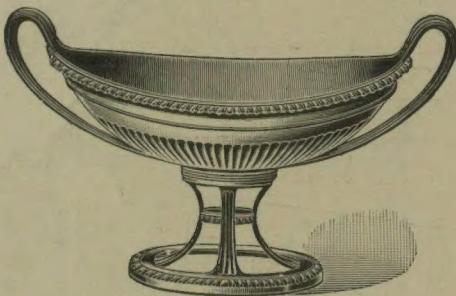
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